

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1811.

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The Kentucky Gazette

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

CONDITIONS.

Two DOLLARS if paid in advance, or THREE DOLLARS if paid at the expiration of the year.
The Postage on letters addressed to the Editor, must be paid, or they will not be attended to.
The Printing-Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, living about 7 miles east of Lexington, near the Winchester road, on the 23rd October.

A Bright Bay Horse

Four years old, near fifteen hands high, one or both hind feet white, black mane and tail, large blaze in his face, natural gaits only, and works well. I will give a generous and satisfactory reward for the horse, or for such information as will enable me to get him.

THOMAS HILL.

November 11th, 1811.

N. B. The above horse is what is commonly called a Redgeln.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

The subscriber being fully impressed with the idea, that labour saving machines of whatever description they may be, are of the utmost importance in a national as well as in an individual point of view, takes the liberty to offer to the public, a few MACHINES, original in their construction, not so complex in their nature, cheaper to erect, not so liable to go out of repair, and which require, fewer hands and less skill for their attendance, than any other machines now in operation, that will do the same work in so short a time. They are as follows:

1 Machines to cut and head nails.

2 A machine to make Cards by the turning of a crank.

3 A machine to make shot by pressure.

4 A machine to card and spin in one operation (by hand or water).

5 A machine to weave from 10 to 50 webs at once, with the attendance of one man and boy.

With about thirty more, some of them equal in point of value with those above; but from the impracticability of getting admittance in a newspaper, for so voluminous a schedule as would be necessary to give a complete description of their several parts, he necessarily is forced to postpone it for the present; therefore any gentleman or company of gentlemen wishing to obtain information on this subject, will please to direct a few lines (post paid or he will not attend to them) to the subscriber now dwelling in Chillicothe, who will render every satisfaction in his power.

JAMES C. STUBBS.

Chillicothe, Ohio, Oct. 24, 1811.

N. B. The Printers throughout the U. States are requested to give the above two or three insertions, and they will oblige one who would return the compliment with gratitude had he it in his power.

A Bay Wagon Horse

WITH a bob tail, about 15 hands high, with a sore back, broke from my inexperience in Lexington, on the 10th June last. He has likely shaped his course towards Louisvile, as he had been purchased in that neighbourhood a few days previous to that time.

On the night of Monday the 15th inst. my horse broke away in Lexington, and the saddle and bridle were taken off before he reached home. The saddle is half worn, with silver head and cantle, plated stirrups and stitched leathers. The bridle was a common curb—the rein had been broke and a knot tied. For the delivery of the above, a reasonable reward shall be paid.

DANIEL BRADFORD.

November 25th 1811. St.

Six Dollars, Cash in Hand,

WILL BE GIVEN BY
MORRISON, BOSWELLS & SUTTON,
FOR WATER

ROTTED HEMP

Of the best quality, at their factory in Lexington.
November 29th, 1811.

Regimental Court of Appeals.

DELINQUENTS who have been fined by the court for the assessment of fines for the 42d Regiment of Kentucky Militia the present month, are notified that the time for appeal will expire on the first day of February next.

Any person desirous of appealing, will have their grounds for appeal, duly qualified to, at my office, previous to that time.

DAVID TODD,

Nov. 29, 1811.
Judge Advocate.

Clarke County, to wit:

TAKEN UP by John Riley, on the head waters of Strode's creek, a Dark Chestnut Sorrel Horse 7 or 8 years old, about 14 hands 3 inches high, some saddle spots, shot all round, no brands perceptible, appraised to \$60 before me this 25th day of November, 1811.

THOMAS SCOTT, J. P. C. C.

TAKEN UP by William Dismukes, living in Garrard county, and forks of Duck's river, one small blaze in her forehead, about thirteen and a half hands high, no brands perceptible, appraised to \$12 before me this 12th day of November, 1811.

WILLIAM SMITH, J. P. C. C.

POETRY.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

ORIGINAL LINES

Written on the late Battle on the Wabash, under the command of Governor Harrison.

MOURN! mourn! Kentucky ever mourn!

The horror of that dismal night;

When savage men with rage did burn,

And urged us to unequal fight.

Our resting hero's lay secure,

Uncognizant of the gathering storm,

Never dream'd of treachery impure,

Till roused by war's most dread alarm;

To arms! to arms! our Chieftains call;

To arms! to arms! we'll all be slain;

United stand, united fall,

United blood our bosoms stain.

Meanwhile the prowling monsters yell,

Urg'd on by their infernal Prophet,

As if foul fiends from gate of Hell.

Were thence let loose by King of Tropes—

Like angry clouds, from different course

By transverse winds at midnight driven,

Meet; belching out their flaming force,

The dread artillery of Heaven.

So met our warriors in the gloom

The tawny tribe of Wabash wood;

Each waiting death's untimely doom,

While man to man the champions stood;

From side to side the battle rag'd,

Mida's roaring guns and dying groans;

Death's swords, clubs, lances, all engag'd,

In cleaving slaughter, mangling bones.

Amidst the gloom brave Daviess rides,

Archilles like he takes his course,

The prancing steed his left hand guides,

It's right, a sword of mighty force;

Thus arm'd he rushes on the foe,

Calls his brave troops to follow on;

And hero like now strike the blow.

Great souls! we soon shall see them run,

But here my Muse must drop a tear,

Alas! too soon our hero dies

Within that breast which knew no fear

Was lodg'd three balls of deadly size,

Down dropp'd his arm of Roman mould,

While from his breast rich purple gore

In murmuring streamlets, gurgling roll'd,

His soul rush'd through the triple door,

Kentucky weep, or Daviess dead,

He sleeps in death on Indian ground;

No napkin binds that noble head

Which should have been with laurels crown'd,

That cheek is pale, which once did glow

With ruddy manly, elegance!

Those lips are clos'd from which did flow

Such overwhelming eloquence—

That eye is dim, which once express'd

Such strength of wisdom and of thought;

That playful tongue is now at rest

In the cold tomb, we it not.

My mournful Muse must drop her wings,

Despairing justly to set forth

Our country's loss in him she sings,

Or to appreciate his worth.

His flaming zeal no more will blaze,

Illuminating freedom's path;

Admiring crowds that us'd to gaze,

Behold! your Daviess sleeps in death?

EXTRACTS FROM LONDON PAPERS.

INTERESTING TRIAL.

The facts of the following case have been published in all the papers of the empire a few months since, and have been read with universal admiration.

The gentleman who alone, and armed only

with a knife successfully resist the attack of a gang of nine desperadoes, armed with guns and swords, is between 60 and 70 years old. He has been deservedly honored with the dignity of knighthood by the Duke of Richmond, and is now Sir John Purcell.

At the Cork assizes, Maurice Noonan

stood indicted for Burglary, and attempt

to rob the house of Sir John Purcell, at

Highfort, on the night of the 11th of

March inst. The trial excited considera-

ble interest, and the court was crowded at

an early hour on Monday. Every body

seemed anxious to hear the narration of

the transaction, in which, on one side,

though the gilt exhibited may be but too

frequently equalled, the courage, intrepidity

and coolness displayed on the other has

been never exceeded; and seldom in

deed, has it been matched in the history

of human resolution.

Sir John Purcell was the first witness

called. He said that on the night of

the 11th of March last about one o'clock

at night, and after he had retired to bed,

he heard some noise outside the window

of his parlour. He slept on the ground

floor, in a room immediately adjoining the

parlour. There was a door from one

room into the other—but this having been

found inconvenient, and their being an-

other passage from the bed chamber more

accommodating, it was nailed up, and

some of the furniture of the parlour was

placed against it. Shortly after Sir John

heard the noise in front of his house, the

windows of the parlour were dashed in,

and the noise occasioned by the feet of

the robbers in leaping from the windows

down upon the parlour, appeared to de-

note a gang not less than 14 in number,

it struck him. He immediately got

out of bed, and the first determination he

took being to make resistance, it is with

no small mortification he reflected upon

the unarmed condition in which he was

placed, being destitute of a single wea-

pon of the ordinary sort. In this state

he spent little time in deliberation, as it

almost immediately occurred to him that

having supped in the bed chamber on

that night, a knife had been left behind by

ring like the present, a gentleman from Virginia was so alarmed lest said sufficient could not be had, that he proposed a bounty on its importation. What said Mr. M. will be the effect of a proposition for taxing salt in the country? He had no doubt that, in the Southern states, it would immediately raise the price of the article at Petersburg and Fayetteville. On this account, he hoped, if the house did not mean to lay a tax on salt, that the proposition would be immediately discharged. For himself, he would sooner consent to a land or poll-tax than a tax on salt.

Mr. Smilie moved a postponement of the resolution until the first Monday in February next.

This motion was debated at some length. Some who wished to vote for it, wished the proposition for a tax on salt to be disconnected with the original proposition.

Mr. King withdrew his amendment. But he could not help expressing his astonishment at the alarm which had been excited by a mere proposition to submit an enquiry to a committee. He did not propose to tax salt, but he wished the subject to have been committed, that a report might have been had on the subject. He was far from desiring to benefit one part of the country to the injury of another, or from offering any respect to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures; but he wished to see how far Congress were disposed to encourage the manufactures of our country, in preference to those of foreign nations.

Mr. D. was of opinion that the proposed postponement would not answer the purpose intended; for when the day arrived to which the resolution was referred, the gentleman from Tennessee would not fail to call it up, perhaps twenty times in the course of the session. He had said he would stick by it, and no one would doubt his perseverance to obtain his object. Mr. B. thought it would be the better course and would save much trouble in the House, to refer this, and every other resolution of the kind which might be offered. It would be shewing respect to the movers, would not decide upon their merits, and the committee would act upon them as they thought proper. If a contrary course be pursued, gentlemen who wish to call the attention of Congress to particular kinds of manufacture, will have to be constantly troubling the committee to whom the subject is referred, which might prove very unpleasant both to the members of the committee and to the gentlemen who felt it their duty to apply to them. He hoped the House would, therefore, act upon the resolution.

The question on postponement was negatived by Yea and Nays, 54 to 46. The resolution came again under consideration. Successive amendments were made to it. The word coarse was struck out, and the articles of wool and lead were added. Salt was again proposed by Mr. Quincy, but negatived, 59 to 54. Iron wire and files were proposed to be added; but the usual hour of adjourning having arrived, a motion was made and carried to adjourn, before the question on this proposition was decided.

TUESDAY NOV. 19.

Mr. Dawson called up for consideration the resolution which he yesterday laid upon the table, for appointing a select committee to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law, for infirm, disabled and superannuated officers and soldiers of the revolutionary and present army. It was considered and agreed to without a division. The committee consists of seven members.

The state of Maryland had tried the property qualification for voting, had found it attended with bad effects, and had now abandoned it. It was formerly required, he said, that a voter should be possessed of property to the value of thirty pounds; so that if a man possessed a horse of that value, he was entitled to a vote; but, if the horse happened to die before the election, he lost his privilege, which was placing the right in the horse instead of the man. As to freehold qualifications, they were evaded too by deeds made for the occasion, which were afterwards cancelled.

Mr. Randolph, in combatting the principle of universal suffrage, said that it was impossible for the gentleman himself (according to Mr. Smilie) or any piping-hot member from a Jacobin Club—for any disciple of Tom Paine or of the Devil to carry this principle of equality to its full extent, for even they must exclude from its operation minors and females. He also took occasion to pronounce a strong philippic against foreigners having any part in the government. Mr. Smilie in his reply paid a tribute to the memory of Paine, on account of his valuable political writings, which had been considered as highly serviceable in the revolution, and which would always be esteemed wherever the Rights of Man are understood, and reminded him of the foreigners who had assisted in fighting our revolutionary battles. Mr. R. justified his allusion to Paine, said he was sorry the gentleman had not recollected his Age of Reason as well as his Rights of Man, and as to any service, which he rendered by his writings, he thought little of them; the heroes engaged in that great cause, did not need the assistance of an English staymaker. In reply, Mr. S. said, he never interfered with a man's religious opinion; that was a private concern which lay between God and a man's own conscience; and as to the profession of Paine, that he apprehended would never lessen the value of his writings.

The following members form the committee for considering the expediency of providing by law for the relief of disabled soldiers, viz. Messrs. Dawson, Bleunt, Butler, Davenport, Ormsby, Gold and Fisk.

Monday, Nov. 23.

MILITARY CORPORAL PUNISHMENTS.

Mr. Randolph prefaced a motion on this subject by observing that he trusted it was one of which there would be no difference of opinion. The subject had before now been agitated in the House, and had been spoken of at least, if not formally brought before the Committee of Foreign Relations; but deeming it more specifically to belong to the committee on that part of the President's Message relating to our military affairs, he wished to give it that direction.

If they were, according to the wishes of the Executive, to increase the standing military force, to authorise the President to accept the services of volunteer companies, and to call out detachments of militia; in other words, if there was the slightest probability that the public force of the country would be brought into action; the first step to be taken must be to amend the rules and articles of war, so as to abolish the use of the lash. Although the vagrants picked up in alehouses and tippling shops might submit to this degradation, it was well known, Mr. R. said, that the yeomanry of the country would not; and he would venture to say that, formidable as they would be to an enemy in the field, they would prove more so to their officers if this sort of military discipline were attempted to be introduced among them. He remarked also, that notwithstanding all that could be said by military coxcomb, by the sticklers for the old system, experience had proved that flogging was not essential to the strictest military discipline. He therefore moved, "that the committee on the military establishment, &c. be instructed to enquire whether any and what alterations are necessary in the articles for the government of the army of the United States.

TUESDAY NOV. 26.

Mr. Little offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this House, as far as practicable, a list of the whole number of persons impressed, seized, and otherwise unlawfully taken from on board vessels sailing under the United States' flag on the high seas or rivers, in ports and harbors, by whom, and under the authority of what power, kingdom or state, such impressments, seizures and other unlawful detentions were made; what number thereof are citizens of the United States; with such other information on this subject as he in his judgment may think proper to communicate.

Mr. S. enquired what period of time the mover contemplated to be embraced by his resolution.

Mr. Little said his object was to procure every information attainable on a subject which had excited much attention and feeling among the people of the United States, and occasioned loud complaints. He said he had examined the records of the House, and found no report on the subject later than 1797, which report was but partial. His object was to obtain information on the subject from 1792, when the evil was first felt to the present time.

The resolution lies on the table.

TREASURY REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the act entitled 'An act to establish the Treasury Department,'" the secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following Report and Estimates:

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES.

1. To the End of the Year 1811.

The actual receipts into the Treasury, during the year, ending on the 30th September 1811, have consisted of the following sums, viz.

Customs, sales of lands, arrears, repayments, and all other branches of revenue, amounting together, as appears by the statement (E) to \$ 13,541,446 37

Temporary loan of 31st December 1810. 2,750,000

Total amount of receipts 16,291,446 37

Making together with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of October, 1810, and amounting to

\$ 3,459,029 72

An aggregate of 19,750,176 09

The disbursements during the same year have been as followeth, viz.

Civil department, including miscellaneous expenses and those incident to the intercourse with foreign nations. \$ 1,360,858 98

Army, fortifications, arms and arsenals 2,129,000

Navy Department 2,156,000

Indian Department 142,725

4,407,725

Payments for interest on the public debt 2,225,800 93

Total current expenses 7,994,384 91

Reimbursement of the temporary loan (in March and September 1811) 2,750,000

Payments on account of the principal of the public debt 5,058,272 82

Amounting together, as will appear more in detail by the statement (E) to 15,802,657 73

And leaving in the Treasury on the 30th of September 1811 a balance of 3,947,818 36

19,750,476 09

The actual receipts arising from revenue alone, and exclusively of the temporary loan, since reimbursed, appear from this statement to have exceeded the current expenses, including therein the interest paid on the debt, by a sum of more than five millions and a half of dollars. But the payments on account of interests during the year, ending on the 30th Sept. 1811, have, from an unavoidable delay in making the usual remittances to Holland, fallen short of the amount due during the same period; and the real excess of receipts arising from revenue, beyond the current expenses, including therein the interest accrued on the debt, amounts on the year to near \$ 1,000,000 dollars.

The receipts for the last quarter of the year 1811 are estimated at \$ 3,000,000 dollars; and the expenditures (including the payment of arrears of interest and near 2,160,000 dollars on account of the principal of the public debt) at 4,300,000 dollars, which will leave at the end of the year a balance in the Treasury of near three millions of dollars. It will not therefore be necessary to resort for the service of the present year, to the loan authorised by the act of the last session of Congress.

2. Year 1812.

It is ascertained that the net revenue arising from duties on merchandise and tonnage which has accrued during the three first quarters of the year 1811, exceeds six millions of dollars; and it may for the whole year be estimated, at about 7,500,000 dollars.

The custom-house bonds outstanding on the first day of January 1812, and failing due in that year, are also estimated, after deducting bad debts, at 7,500,000 dollars. This sum may therefore be assumed as the probable amount of receipts into the treasury during the year 1812 on account of duties on merchandise and tonnage; the portion of the revenue arising from importations subsequent to the present year, which will be received in 1812, being considered sufficient to pay the debentures and expenses of collection of that year.

The payments made by purchasers of public lands north of the river Ohio, having during the last years after deducting the expenses and charges on that fund amounted to near 600,000 dollars a year, that branch of revenue may for the present be estimated at that sum. Allowing one hundred thousand dollars for the other small items of revenue, which consist principally of arrears and repayments, the whole amount of actual receipts into the treasury during the year 1812, may therefore be estimated at \$ 8,3,000,000.

The current expenses for the same year are estimated as followeth, viz.

1. Expenses of a civil nature both domestic and foreign 1,260,000

2. Military & Naval establishments according to the estimates of those two Departments, and including the additional permanent appropriations for the purchase of arms, and for Indian annuities, viz.

Army (including 32,000 dollars for militia) 2,531,000

Arsenals, arms and ordnance 614,000

Naval department 2,500,000

Indian department 220,000

3. Interest on the public debt 5,915,000

4. Payments for interest on the public debt 2,225,000

Amounting together to \$ 9,400,000

And exceeding by 1,200,000 dollars the probable amount of receipts. This deficit may be paid out of the sum of three millions of dollars in the Treasury. But under existing circumstances it does not seem eligible to exhaust that fund; and the estimated of receipts being also liable to more than usual uncertainty, the propriety of authorising a loan sufficient to supply that difference, and to defray such other extraordinary expenses as may be incurred during the year, is respectfully submitted.

It must, at the same time be observed that the sum of 9,400,000 dollars, thus stated as the amount of current expenses for the year 1812, includes in fact a portion of extraordinary expenses arising from the present state of affairs. For if the military and naval expenditures had been estimated at a sum not exceeding the amount actually expended for those objects during the year ending on the 30th of September 1811, that is to say, at

4,400,000, instead of 5,900,000 dollars, the estimate of receipts would exceed that of current expenses.

The disbursements on account of the naval establishment have amounted in the year ending on the 30th September, 1811, to

\$ 1,675,000

And in the year ending on the 30th September 1811, to

2,156,000

They are estimated for the year 1812 at

2,500,000

The disbursements on account of the military establishment have amounted in the year ending on the 30th September 1810, to

2,309,000

And in the year ending on the 30th September 1811, to

2,129,000

They are estimated for the year 1812 at

3,195,000

Leaves for the difference between the amount of interest respectively payable at those two dates, 1,967,942

The disposable national revenue, or that portion which alone is applicable to defray the annual national expenses, consists only of the surplus of the gross amount of revenue collected, beyond the amount necessary for paying the interest on the public debt. A diminution of that interest is, with respect to the ability of defraying the other annual expenses, a positive increase of revenue to the same amount. With an equal amount of gross revenue, the revenue applicable to defray the national expenses, is now, by the effect of the reduction of the debt, two millions six hundred thousand dollars greater than on the 1st day of April, 1801. Or if another view of the subject be thought more correct, the laws for the reduction of the debt have in ten years and nine months, enabled the United States to pay in full the purchase money of Louisiana and increased their revenue near two millions of dollars.

If the amount of annual payments on account of both the principal and interest of the public debt, during the last eight years, be contrasted with the payments hereafter necessary for the same purpose, the difference will be still more striking. Eight millions of dollars have been annually paid on that account during those eight years. The whole amount payable after the year 1812, including the annual reimbursement on the six per cent. and deferred stocks, is 3,792,382 dollars, making an annual difference of more than four millions two hundred thousand dollars, which will be liberated from that appropriation.

And this annual payment of about three millions eight hundred thousand dollars, would have been sufficient, with some small variations, to discharge in ten years the whole of the residue of the existing debt, with the exception of three per cent. stock, the annual interest on which amounts only to 485,000 dollars. The aspect of the foreign relations of the United States forbids, however, the hope of seeing the work completed within that short period.

The redemption of principal has been effected without the aid of any internal taxes, either direct or indirect, without any addition during the last seven years to the rate of duties on importations, which on the contrary have been impaired by the repeal of that on salt, and notwithstanding the great diminution of commerce during the last four years. It therefore proves decisively the ability of the United States with their ordinary revenue to discharge, in ten years of peace, a debt of forty-two millions of dollars, a fact which considerably lessens the weight of the most formidable objection to which that revenue, depending almost solely on commerce, appears to be liable.

In time of peace, it is almost sufficient to defray the expenses of a war; in time of war it is hardly competent to support the expenses of a peace establishment. Sinking at once under adverse circumstances from fifteen to six or eight millions of dollars, it is only by a persevering application of the surplus, which it affords in years of prosperity, to the discharge of the debt, that a total change in the system of taxation, or a perpetual accumulation of debt, can be avoided.

But if a similar application of such surplus be hereafter strictly adhered to, forty millions of debt contracted during five or six years of war, may always, without any extraordinary exertions, be reimbursed in ten years of peace. This view of the subject has at the present crisis appeared necessary for the purpose of distinctly pointing out one of the principal resources within the reach of the U. States. But to be placed on a solid foundation, it requires the aid of a revenue sufficient at least to defray the ordinary expenses of government, and to pay the interest on the public debt, including that on new loans which may be authorised."

PROVISION FOR THE ENSUING YEARS.

The revenue is derived from two sources, the duties on importations, and the sales of public lands.

The net revenue arising from duties on merchandise and tonnage, which accrued during the year 1809, amounted to \$ 6,527,162

The net revenue arising from the same sources, which accrued during the year 1810, amounted as will appear by the statement (A.) and (B.) to \$ 12,513,90

The same revenue for the year 1811, is estimated, as has already been stated, at \$ 7,500,000

A portion of the revenue of this year, having been collected on British merchandise imported before the prohibition took effect, the permanent revenue, arising from duties on tonnage and merchandise, will not probably, at their present rate, and other existing circumstances, exceed \$ 6,000,000

An estimate which is corroborated by the view of the subject exhibited in the statement (B.2.)

The sales of public lands north of the river Ohio, have, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1811, amounted, as appears by the statement (C.) to 267,000 acres, and the payments by purchasers to 600,000 dollars. It has already been stated that those payments on the average of the two last years, amount, after deducting the expenses and charges on that fund to the annual sum of \$ 600,000

The sales in the Mississippi territory being in the first instance appropriated to the payment of 1,250,000 dollars to the state of Georgia, are distinctly stated.

The permanent revenue, or annual receipts after the year 1812, calculated on the existing state of affairs, may therefore be estimated at

\$ 6,500,000

sent amount of duties (together with a continuance of the temporary duties heretofore designated by the name of "Mediterranean fund") will be sufficient to supply that deficiency, and is respectfully submitted. This mode appears preferable for the present to any internal tax. With respect to the sales of public lands, besides affording a supplementary fund for the ultimate redemption of the public debt, they may without any diminution of revenue, be usefully applied as a bounty to soldiers engaging in the regular service, and in facilitating the terms of loans. But it does not appear that the actual receipts into the treasury arising from the sales can be materially increased, without a reduction in the price; unless it be by an attempt to offer certain portions for sale in the large cities of the Union.

The same amount of revenue would be necessary, and with the aid of loans, would, it is believed, be sufficient in case of war. The same increase of duties would therefore be equally necessary in that event. Whether it would be sufficient to produce the same amount of revenue as under existing circumstances, cannot at present be determined. Should any deficiency arise, it may be supplied without difficulty by a further increase of duties, by a restoration of that on salt, and by a proper selection of moderate internal taxes. To raise a fixed revenue of only nine millions of dollars, is so much within the compass of the national resources, so much less in proportion than is paid by any other nation, that, under any circumstances, it will only require the will of the legislature to effect the object.

The possibility of raising money by loans to the amount which may be wanted, remains to be examined. For the fact that the United States may easily, in ten years of peace, extinguish a debt of forty two millions of dollars, does not necessarily imply that they could borrow that sum during a period of war.

In the present state of the world, foreign loans may be considered as nearly unattainable. In that respect, as in all others, the United States must solely rely on their own resources. These have their natural bounds, but are believed to be fully adequate to the support of all the national force that can be usefully and efficiently employed.

The ability and will of the United States faithfully to perform their engagements, are universally known; and the terms of loans will in no shape whatever be effected by the want of confidence in either. They must, however, depend not only on the state of public credit, and on the ability to lend, but also on the existing demand for capital required for other objects. Whatever this may be, the money wanted by the public must be purchased at its market price. Whenever the amount wanted for the service of the year, or the whole amount of stock in the market, shall exceed certain limits, it may be expected that legal interest will not be sufficient to obtain the sums required. In that case the most simple and direct is also the cheapest and safest mode. It appears much more eligible to pay at once the difference, either by a premium in lands, or by allowing a higher rate of interest, than to increase the amount of stock created, or to attempt any operation which might injuriously affect the circulating medium of the country. This is difficult, and it is the only serious one which has been anticipated, will not, indeed, if analysed, appear very formidable. For, to take an extreme case, and supposing even forty millions of dollars to be borrowed at eight instead of six per cent a year, the only difference would consist in the additional payment of eight hundred thousand dollars a year, until the principle was reimbursed: a payment inconvenient indeed, & to be avoided if practicable, but inconsiderable if compared either with the effects of other means of raising money, or with some other branches of the public expenditure.

It appears from the preceding estimates that nothing more may be strictly wanted for defraying during the year 1812, the expences as yet authorised by law, than an authority to borrow a sum equal to that which may be reimbursed on account of the principal of the public debt. With a view to the ensuing years, and considering the aspect of public affairs presented by the executive, and the measures of expence which he has recommended, it has been attempted to show.

1. That a fixed revenue of about nine millions of dollars is necessary and sufficient, both under the existing situation of the U. States, and in the event of their assuming a different attitude.

2. That an addition to the rate of duties on importation is at present sufficient for that purpose, although in the course of events it may require some aid from other sources of revenues.

3. That a just reliance may be placed on obtaining loans to a considerable amount, for defraying the extraordinary expences which may be incurred beyond the amount of revenue above stated.

4. That the peace revenue of the United States will be sufficient, without any extraordinary exertions, to discharge in a few years the debt which may be thus necessarily incurred.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Treasury Department, Nov. 22d, 1811.

Thomas Dougherty, Clerk; Mr. Richard Taylor, appointed Sergeant at Arms, and Roger Dooley, Door-keeper.

On the part of the Senate, Willis A. Lee was elected Clerk, Anthony Crocket Sergeant at Arms, and David Johnson Door-keeper.

The several standing Committees were appointed—consisting of the following members—viz.

PROPOSITIONS AND GRIEVANCES.

Messrs. South, Faulkner, George, Baskett, Atkinson, Godding, Houston, Ramsey and Young, and such other members as may from time to choose to attend.

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIORS.

Messrs. M'Millan, M'Fee, Beal, Alexander, Parker, Quarles, John Trimble, Trotter and Kerley.

CLAIMS.

Messrs. Ray, Farrow, Moore, Yaney, William Bradford, Harrison, Meason, Reed and Roper.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

Messrs. Sharpe, Erskine, Hardin, Blackburn, Adams, Montgomery, Todd, J. H. Hawkins and Owlesley.

RELIGION.

Messrs. Johnson, John Hawkins, Wilson, Helm, Emmerson, Fielding Bradford, Spaulding, Sterrett and Withers.

After the appointment of the committees, Mr. South moved the appointment of one clerk, one to perform the duties required by all the committees, and submitted a resolution to that effect; which being read and considered, was rejected.—Yea 19, Nays 46.

The house then went into the election of committee clerks.

Robert S. Todd was unanimously elected clerk of the committees of Propositions and Grievances, and Privileges and Elections.

Francis Preston Blair was elected clerk of the committees of Claims, Courts of Justice, and Religion.

Mr. J. H. Hawkins, read and laid on the table the following resolutions.

Impressed with the belief, that national feeling and gratitude, are the best security to the endurance of our Republic, and give life and energy to the body politic, render us firm in our Union, and formidable to enemies; that it is a country's gratitude that compensates the soldier for his scars, perpetuates grateful recollection of his services, and induces the living to emulate the heroic deeds of the dead.—That it is a country's gratitude that softens the rugged pangs of those left to mourn, husbands, fathers and friends, lost in avenging a country's wrongs.—With a view to the proper expression of this gratitude,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Kentucky, that the brave deeds of our Soldiers in the late battle on the Wabash, deserve not encumbrance only, but unfeigned fame in the hearts of their countrymen.

Resolved, That the members of this body and their officers will, for the space of thirty days wear Crap on their left arms, in testimony of their deep regret for the loss of the brave and meritorious Colonels Daviess and Owen, and the other officers from Kentucky who fell in the battle—and as a further tribute to their memory.

Resolved, That dollars be appropriated to the erection (within the state-house yard) a plain substantial monument of marble, with appropriate inscriptions: and that

persons be appointed, and requested to superintend and direct the construction of the monument.

The above preamble and resolutions passed the house of Representatives on Thursday last with the exception of the last resolve—the following was substituted in lieu thereof, viz.

Resolved, That Messrs. J. H. Hawkins, Moore and D. Trimble be, and they are hereby appointed a committee to wait on John Brown, Esq., and solicit his attendance at the Capitol on some day, which he shall appoint, for the purpose of delivering a funeral oration on the death of the late Col. Daviess and Owen, and the other heroes who fell in the late battle on the Wabash.]

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3.

A report was made to the house by Mr. Hopkins, from the joint committee appointed to wait on the governor, that a communication by way of message, would be made at 12 o'clock on that day.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills:

On the motion of Mr. M'Fee, 1st. A bill to amend the act to ascertain the boundaries of, and for procressing lands: On the motion of Mr. Montgomery, 2d. A bill to amend the law concerning the assignment of bonds and other writings: On the motion of Mr. Quarles, 4th. A bill concerning the donation lands allowed to the country of Palaski, for the use of the seminary of learning: On the motion of Mr. Vance, 5th. A bill further to amend the law establishing the town of Glasgow, in Barren county: and on the motion of Mr. Adams, 6th. A bill to revise and amend the Militia law:

IN SENATE.

MONDY, DECEMBER 2.

The following members form the several standing committees—viz.

PROPOSITIONS AND GRIEVANCES.

Messrs. Y. Hickman, E. Bullock, T. Buford, J. Beauchamp, A. Biddle, A. Chapline, R. Caldwell, E. N. Cullen, C. Chinn, R. Dougherty, M. Dougherty and R. Ewing.

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIORS.

Messrs. Y. Ewing, J. Griffin, B. Harrison, J. Hanley, S. Hopkins, R. Manice, W. Pope and J. Robinson.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

Messrs. R. Southgate, D. Thompson, T. Throckmorton, J. Williams, John Warren, D. White, J. Winlock and G. Walker.

Mr. Fielding Winlock was elected clerk to the foregoing standing committees.

After the election of other officers, and the usual courteous interchange of messages between the two houses and the governor—the senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3.

Mr. Beauchamp presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of the county of Washington, praying for the erection of an election precinct, according to certain metes and bounds therein prescribed; which was received and read. Referred to the committee of propositions and grievances.

Mr. Beauchamp moved for leave to bring in a bill, to take the sense of the good people of this commonwealth, as to the necessity and expediency of calling a convention.—And the question for leave being stated by the speaker, was, on motion of Mr. Hickman, postponed until to-morrow. [Leave refused by a majority of one vote in both houses.]

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

CASH GIVEN FOR A FEW HOGSHEADS

Prime Tobacco.

Long leaf and light color only, will be taken.

LEWIS BENDERS.

Lexington, Dec. 10th, 1811.

John Simpson was unanimously elected Speaker of the House of Representatives; and

KENTUCKY GAZETTE,

"True to his charge—

"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;

"News from all nations lamb'ring at his back."

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1811.

THE UNIVERSAL RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1811.

Fresh Goods.

THE Subscriber having lately returned to this country, has brought on with him a fresh assortment of BRITISH MANUFACTURES, put up expressly for this market in England, and which are now opening at the house adjoining the store of Mr. George Trotter, Jr. at the corner of Main and Mill streets—and offered for sale by the package, or piece, on credits of 60 and 90 days, at such prices as will render them well worthy the attention of the store-keepers throughout the state. They consist of the following articles, viz.—
 10 trunks 7-8 and 9-8 chintzes, calicoes and furnitures
 10 cases chintz shawls, cotton shawls, ginghams, muslins, muslin, sprig, seedling ad lino Muslins, 4-4 and 6-4 cambric muslins, 7-8 4-4 muslins, and 6-4 black, and all colored do.
 2 do. flannel and pulicat handkerchiefs
 3 do. dimities
 2 do. cotton casimères
 1 trunk satin, moys, twilled sarsnetts, and all men's florentine, ap 40 doz black and all coloured Bachelor handkerchiefs
 3 cases men's and women's cotton and worsted hose
 1 trunk do. do. silk do. and picnic, sleeve, gloves and mitts
 1 trunk ap 1000 W C needles
 A choice selection of thread and cotton lace, head, edgings and chintz, satin and sarsnetts, plaid, figured and brucaded ribbons, galloons and ferrets
 2 bales low priced plains
 1 do. silk and cotton and woollen toiletts
 4 do. double milled casimères, woollen cords and stockmatt
 6 do. 6-4 and 7-4 cloths, &c. &c.
 ALSO
 4 boxes 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens, 7-4 sheeting
 12 bales India muslins, checks, and handkerchiefs
 50 chests imperial and young hyson teas
 40 barrels coffee and sugar
 J. P. SCHATZELL,
 Lexington, 22d August, 1811.

N. B. When the shipping season commences, contracts for the shipment of produce will be entered to.

To the Public.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE LATELY COMMENCED THE

Manufacturing of Tobacco,
 In the town of Lexington, Ky. on an extensive plan. We wish to inform Merchants & Chevers that they may be supplied with this article on the most reasonable terms, either by wholesale or retail. In preparing our tobacco for market, we pursue the most approved method yet discovered, & we flatter ourselves from the assiduous attention which we intend to devote personally to every branch of the business, and from thorough knowledge of the art—that we will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour us with their orders.

Orders from merchants in any part of the Western country promptly attended to—and if our tobacco does not meet the expectation of our customers we will receive it back again at our own expense.

DAVID COBBS, & Co.
 N. B. Wanted to purchase immediately 2 or 3 hundred hogsheads of tobacco.—Also to hire 15 or 20 Negro boys to work at the above business.

D. COBBS & Co.

Lexington, June 11th, 1811.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, nine hundred acres of

L A N D,

Of a superior quality; its situation about two miles south east of the town of Versailles, the seat of justice for Woodford county, and about ten miles from Lexington. There are about 250 acres of the above tract enclosed, with a new strong fence—250 of which is well cleared and in cultivation; a principal part is fresh, having produced only one crop of hemp—and about 60 of the woodland (that is inclosed) well set with grass, affording luxuriant pasture. The timber and soil are equal to any in the state. There are on the premises a comfortable squared log house, stone chimneys with kitchen and appurtenant out houses, a large stone house, formerly occupied as a distillery, conveniently situated to a large never failing spring of good water, sufficiently large for a distillery throughout the year. This land was originally part of Maj. Peay's Greenfield estate, which has justly been considered, taking its advantage of neighbourhood, contiguity to the Kentucky river, rail timber and water into view, as amongst the most eligible situations in the state. The above property will be sold entire or it will be divided to suit purchasers.—A credit will be given for part of the purchase money, on the interest being paid annually. This tract was some time ago advertised for sale by Morrison, Fisher and Sutton—it is now owned by the subscriber to whom application must be made in Lexington October, 1811. 1st

Five Dollars Reward.

ABOVE NAMED from the subscriber's employ on the night of the 1st inst. a negro fellow named FRANK, about 5 feet 7 1/2 inches high, stout and well made, about 40 years of age, and a very cunning, artful fellow, well acquainted with house and farming work (he belongs to the estate of Edward Thomas, dec.) had on a deep blue broad cloth coat much worn, also a light mixed cotton coat and pantaloons, with good shoes, a hat much worn, also sundry other clothes and blankets. He is well acquainted in Frankfort, in this place and in the country. The above reward with all reasonable charges will be paid to any person that will bring him to me, or lodge him in any jail, so that I can get him.

Thomas Wallace.

Lexington, Oct. 14, 1811.

BLUE GRASS SEED,

THE subscriber, three miles East of Bryant's Station has for sale 50 bushels of blue grass seed, of the present year's growth, at \$2 per bushel.

ALSO—5000 wt. of Salt-petred BACON.
 ALSO—500 wt. of new HOG'S LARD.

William Robertson

July 12th, 1811—tf.

BLANKS FOR SALE

AT THE OFFICE OF THE GAZETTE,

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BILLIOUS AND MALIGNANT FEVERS,
 is recommended
 Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

Prepared (only) at Lee's well established Patent & Family Medicine Store, No. 50, Maiden Lane, New York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences.

A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They had been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immense number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard,

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbar, Numbness, White swelling, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

ITCH CURED,

BY using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures; Juvenile indiscretion; residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution; the immoderate use of tea; frequent intoxication, or other destructive intemperance; the unskillful or excessive use of mercury; the disease peculiar to females at a certain period of life; bad living, &c.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, and approaching Consumption, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping Cough.

Hahn's True & Genuine German Corn Plaster,

Tooth Ache Drops.

A multitude of attested cures performed by above medicines, may be seen at the place of sale.

The above genuine medicines (with many other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the original receipts of the late Richard Lee, Jun by his widow in New York.

They are for sale in Kentucky

(BY HER PARTICULAR APPOINTMENT)

At the expense of

Waldemard Mentelle,

Lexington, and

Dudley, Trigg & Dudley,

In Frankfort.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS removed to Frankfort, and intends to resume his practice in the Superior courts.

James Hughes.

Frankfort Oct. 7th, 1811 2 m.

FANATICISM EXPOSED:

ON THE

Scheme of Shakerism

Compared with Scripture, Reason and Religion, and found to be contrary to them.

BY THE

Rev. JOHN B. JILEY,

Of Kentucky.

Lately published, and for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, price 12 cent

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Harrison county, on the 11th inst. 4 miles from Riddle's mill, on the Beaver road, a DARK BAY HORSE, 14 hands 2 inches high, two years old, all of his feet white, white hoofs, a star in his forehead, paces and trots. Whoever takes up the said horse and delivers him to the subscriber or gives information to the Post master at Paris, shall receive the above reward with reasonable charges.

HUGH LATIMORE.

Nov. 16th, 1811.

FOR SALE

A VALUABLE FARM,

EIGHT miles from Lexington, three miles from Bryan's station, near Hardyston's mill, on David's Fork of Elkhorn, 150 acres, a good dwelling house and other convenient houses.

Good springs, meadow, orchard, groves, good fencing and almost every convenience.

A great bargain may be had by making immediate application, and paying part in hand.

BENJAMIN MARTIN

Nov. 19th, 1811.

NEGORES FOR SALE.

ONE likely GIRL about 12 years old, one GIRL about five years old, one BOY about ten years old, large and strong, to serve till he is 25 years old. Inquiry of the printer.

October 17th, 1811.

FOR SALE.

A VERY GENTEL TOWN

Mulatto Man.

Enquire of the Printer.

October 20th, 1811.

NEW GOODS.

JEREMIAH NEAVE

Has received, and is now opening a general and handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Fashionable Straw Hats, Bonnets & Shoes

Ironmongery

Groceries

Glass China & Crockery Ware

Cotton and Wool Cards

Paints

Stationery, &c. &c. &c.

COTTON, as usual.

All which will be sold on moderate terms.

Lexington, Oct. 14.

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FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BILLIOUS AND MALIGNANT FEVERS,

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THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

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Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

ITCH CURED,

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